

OPENING STATEMENT

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE TRIBUNAL

The defense of the accused Hata, Shunroku, will, like the evidence which the prosecution contends points the finger of guilt at the accused, be very brief.

At no time has the prosecution introduced any evidence quoting any speeches, pamphlets, books, etc., of the accused, nor has it contended Hata joined or was associated with any brotherhood, clique, Rule Association, or other jingoistic society, which might need explaining before the Tribunal. Therefore, we will offer no documents. All our evidence will be by witnesses appearing in court.

The defense evidence is based almost entirely on Page 16,826 of the record where, in answer to our motion for dismissal, Mr. Comyns-Carr states that the prosecution contends the accused Hata "participated in Japan's overall aggression in three different ways: (1) He carried out aggressive warfare in China at two different periods as commander of various armies in China. (2) As Minister of War from 30 August 1939 to 22 July 1940, he helped determine the national policy and worked on plans and preparation for aggressive war during that period; and (3) He was one of the prime movers in the overthrow of the Yonai Cabinet, thus giving new direction and expansion to the entire conspiracy and the recently raised issue of General Hata's alleged implication in the Doolittle trial.

The first point - aggression in China as commander of armies in China we deem unworthy of answer and leave entirely to the Tribunal to determine whether the profession of arms in the service of one's country is an act of aggression merely because after the outbreak of war the career soldier is high enough in rank to act "as commander of various armies". We will direct our evidence to points 2 and 3.

We will through the chiefs of the Personnel Section of the War Ministry show that appointment of General Muto to his position and recommendation of General Tojo as succeeding War Minister were made in accordance with immemorial custom in the Japanese Army's system for promotions and appointments, after the

decisions for the above actions were made by the proper authorities and forwarded to the War Minister for his appropriate and perfunctory action.

With reference to the trial of the Doolittle fliers, we will trace the whole chain of events from their capture in China to their delivery in Tokyo for trial, to their return to Shanghai for trial by the 13th Army Headquarters there, not Hata's Expeditionary Army Headquarters, to the schism in Tokyo between the General Staff and the War Ministry, with the former insisting on death for all fliers, to the promulgation in Tokyo of a new military law for trial of fliers who raided the Japanese homeland or Japanese controlled areas in China and the decision to apply the new law to the Doolittle fliers although the raid had taken place before the promulgation of the new law, to the decision of the General Staff in Tokyo that it alone would review the decision of the Doolittle fliers' trial, pass final judgments, make all announcements as to trial, sentence, execution of sentence, and finally, to the arrival in China of a special emissary direct from Tokyo to make sure the trial was held, after Hata's announcement that he would treat the fliers as P.O.W.'s instead of subjecting them to trial by military court. This series of events will be traced by two witnesses, one from China, one from Tokyo, both of whom took part in the drama, to show Hata never was involved in the trial as a protagonist and the lengths to which he went to fight the holding of the trial.

With reference to the second point made by the prosecution, the evidence to be produced will show that far from working on plans and preparations for aggressive war, General Hata consistently fought against that very thing.

1. General Ugaki will testify that he gives full credit to General Hata, then a colonel, for the success of his readjustment of the numerical strength of the Japanese Army when he, Ugaki, was the War Minister.
2. Became War Minister in the Abe Cabinet by special circumstances after the Three Chiefs' Council had selected another man of their own choosing.
3. On becoming War Minister in the Abe Cabinet, issued an order forbidding participation of army officers in politics and ordering them to stick to soldiering.
4. Ordered the Kempeitai to cease all participation in politics.

5. When his order of "no politics" was disobeyed by a colonel who attacked the United States and England in a speech, crying "Down with those countries", Hata ordered his return to Tokyo, reprimanded him severely, then transferred him to an outlying post.

6. This Tribunal and history will learn for the first time that in 1939 Hata, as War Minister, began secret (because the terms he wanted to give China were opposed by everyone around him) negotiations for a Sino-Japanese peace with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. Because of the opposition to the terms Hata wanted to give to the Chinese, the negotiations had to be carried out under cover and the preliminary steps were made by signal codes. Hata's part of the bargain was to be "the evacuation of all Japanese troops from China". During the negotiations, to show his good faith to the negotiators on the Chinese side, who at first couldn't believe a sincere attempt was being made to bring about peace, Hata, still as War Minister, reduced the number of Japanese troops in China from 900,000 to 500,000 when he made up his 1940 budget. However, the reduction was bitterly opposed by the General Staff and the final figure of Japanese troops was reduced to between 600,000 and 650,000.

7. It will be testified that "If General Hata had remained in office as War Minister, I do not have any doubt that a successful peace treaty would have been concluded. However, not long after General Hata had suddenly resigned his office, the negotiations came to an end".

8. In 1940, when Hata was War Minister, the question arose of use of Chinese prisoners in the coal mines in Japan. Because of Hata's opposition, the plan fell through.

9. In 1942, when Hata was Commander in China, the plan to use Chinese prisoners in Japan's coal mines again came up, and again, because of Hata's opposition, the plan fell through.

10. It will be testified that in 1941, while Commander in China, Hata sent his Chief of Staff, General Ushirogu, to Tokyo as his personal emissary to express Hata's views on his, Hata's, "opposition to any road or action which might lead to trouble with America or the British Empire".

11. In 1944, when General Ugaki went to China to try to seek a Sino-Japanese peace, General Hata encouraged and supported him. The same Ugaki, who

has been a prosecution witness, will testify that when in 1937 he tried to form a cabinet but was thwarted by those who opposed him because he, with the help of Hata, had reduced the numerical strength of the Japanese army, Hata was one of his choices for War Minister had he been able to form a cabinet in that crucial time.

With respect to the third point of the prosecution, that the accused Hata "was one of the prime movers in the overthrow of the Yonai Cabinet, thus giving new direction and expansion to the entire conspiracy", the prosecution relies on the undisputed fact that the Yonai Cabinet was a conservative, anti-war, anti-Tripartite Pact Cabinet, that Hata suddenly resigned as War Minister, as a result of which resignation the Yonai Cabinet fell. From his resignation, although no statements of the accused Hata are introduced, because in fact he made none, the prosecution deduces that the accused Hata was in favor of the Tri-Partite Pact and was opposed to the Yonai Cabinet and its policies. But where is the Foreign Minister who could tell this Tribunal whether or not his policies were opposed by Hata? Where is the Prime Minister himself who could inform the Tribunal whether or not Hata opposed or supported his Cabinet and its policies? They both live in Tokyo but neither one was called by the prosecution. We will remedy this previous oversight on the part of the prosecution and we will produce both Premier Yonai and Foreign Minister Arita and the Tribunal will hear the full story of Hata's position in the Cabinet.

This Tribunal and history will learn for the first time the amazing inside story of the smashing of the Yonai Cabinet and the downfall of General Hata who never again held high government office, who was definitely not one of the seven who were decorated by Germany for their part in sponsoring the Tri-Partite Pact, and finally who was exiled to China for almost four years, so that he could not again stand in the way of those who broke him as War Minister.

The following facts will be proven:

1. That Hata consistently opposed and had made known to the Foreign Minister his unalterable opposition to the Tri-Partite Pact or any tie with the Germans as early as the days of the Hiranuma Cabinet, both on personal grounds and the grounds that the Pact would antagonize the Anglo-Saxon countries.

2. That it was well known in army circles that Hata was opposed to the Tri-Partite Pact.

3. That at the time of his fall as War Minister in the Yonai Cabinet "Hata was War Minister in name only because his successor had already been decided upon in army circles" and "so strongly was he opposed by those around him that his orders were not being obeyed".

4. That Hata was in full accord with the Yonai Cabinet's policies and supported it completely.

5. That both Premier Yonai and Foreign Minister Arita, though they did not know what had caused Hata's sudden resignation, believed his resignation to have been forced upon him and beyond his control.

6. That those who favored the Tri-Partite Pact planned to kill and succeeded in killing two birds with one stone - getting Hata out of the government and smashing the Yonai Cabinet because both stood in the way of the signing of the Pact.

7. Because of Hata's support of the Yonai Cabinet and its Anti-Tri-Partite Pact stand and his plan as shown by his 1940 War Ministry budget to reduce radically and finally to withdraw Japanese troops altogether out of China and bring about peace with China in that manner, rather than use German pressure on China to force China to sign a peace treaty, it was decided to force Hata to resign as War Minister by express demands of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff himself, H.I.H. Prince Kanin.

8. It will be shown that after a series of conferences between members of the General Staff and the Vice-Minister of War, General Anami, it was decided that "there was no alternative but to change the present Cabinet".

9. It will be shown that this decision was stated to be "not the opinion of General Hata, but it was the opinion of the Vice-Minister and the men below him in the War Ministry".

10. When the decision had been made to overthrow the Yonai Cabinet by the method of removing its War Minister, Hata, from office, Prince Kanin stated "that he was truly sorry for the War Minister that such an extreme measure had to be taken, but one must bear this for the good of the country in such a vital national affair".

11. Prince Kanin ordered the Vice-Chief of Staff to write the letter to Hata, the Prince signed it, ordered the Vice-Chief of the General Staff himself to deliver the letter to Hata.

12. The letter was delivered to Hata by the Vice-Chief of the General Staff and bowing to the inevitable after the orders from the Imperial Prince, Hata resigned as War Minister, the Yonai Cabinet fell, the second Konoye Cabinet came in with no place in it for Hata and in two months the Tri-Partite Pact was signed.

Dot. Don v. 2581 Exh No

裁判長並々判事四下

被告人畠俊六ノ辯護狀トシテ本件ヲ辯護スルヨ當リマシテ檢察官側ヲ簡單
ニ被告ノ有罪ヲ指摘シマシタヤウニ辯護側ニ於キマシテ辯論ノ要旨ヲ簡單
明瞭ヨシタイト存ジマス

今日ヨ至ルマデ檢察官側ニ於テハ、被告ノ演説ヤバンフレットヤ著書等ヲ
證持ヨ引用シタ事ハアリマセんデシタ、又畠氏が友好團体、軍閥、製糖會
等、或ハ主戰論的團體ノ如キモノニ加入シテ居ラナカツタ爲ヨ、之ヲ取上
ゲケ論争を致シテオリマセん、此ノ様ナ諸團體ヨツイテハ別々説明ハ致シ
マセん、畠被告人辯護ヲ當リ辯護人ハ齊體ヲ提出スル意思ハアリマセん、

證據ハ全部、證人ガ出廷シテ證言致シマス

辯論ノ證據ノ根據トモ言フベキモノハ殆ンド決廷記錄第十六頁及二六號言
ヒ盡セレテ居シノアリヤス、既テ辯護人ノ公訴棄却申請ニ對シテヨン
ムズカト氏ガ檢察官側ノ論争點ヲ次ノ如ク述ベテ居リヤス
被告人畠ハ至ツノ異ツタ方法デ日本ノ侵略戰爭ヲ參加シテキセラ郎チ
曰「烟ハ文那ニ於テ軍ノ司令官トシテニ同ルワタツテ侵略戰爭ヲシテ申ル
一九三九年一月十四日ヨリ、一九四〇年一月三十日午年一

四

七月二十二日迄ノ間デ陸軍大臣トシテ「策ノ決定ニ參與シ又任期中、侵略戰爭ノ企畫準備ニ從事シタト言フ點

米内内閣ヲ側スニ當ツテ烟ハ策動首役者ノ一人デアリ、此ノ一役ヲ賣ツテ、共同謀議ニ新シイ方向ヲ與ヘルト同時ニ玄ヲ擴大シタノデアルト言フ點デアリマス

更ニ附言シタイコトハ、畠大將ト「ドーリットル」義判ノ關係ニツイテ最近同門ニナツタ邊説ガアリマス

傍一点即チ、軍ノ司令官トシテ支那ニ於テ侵略ヲ行ツタト言フ點デアリ。スマスガ、辯護人ハ此ノ問題ニツイテハ反讐タルコトハ價值ナシト恩ヒマスノデ、其ノ御判断ハ一切法廷御任セスル次第デアリマス、即チ、口

家ノ爲ニ、職業軍人ニナリ、偶々「争ガ勃發シテ職業軍人トシテ」ノ司令官ト言フヤウナ高イ地位ヲ任命サレタコトニヨツテ直ニ其者ガ侵略行爲

フテシタト言ヘルデアリマセウカ

従ツテ立證ノ重點ヲ仰ニ及第ミノ點ニ置キマス、
先づ陸軍省人事局長ノ證言ニ基ヅイテ次ノ點ヲ立證スルツモリデア
リマス

陸軍省人事局長ニ元少將ヲ任命シ、又後任陸相トシテ貢條大將ヲ推舉

シタコトハ高級陸軍軍人任命ニ關スル日本軍隊内ノ從來ノ習慣ニ從ツテ
成サレタモノアツテ而モ之ハカ、レ事務ヲ取扱フ人事局ガ前述ノ手續ヲ
決定シテ、陸軍大臣ニ對シテ形式的ノ決議ヲ仰イダヨ過ギヤセん、此ノ
點ヲ立證スルツモリデアリマス、
ドーリツトル飛行士ノ裁判ニ關シテハ其ノ全貌ノ經過ヲ述ツテ立證スル
次第デアリマス、即チ
四 上海ニ於ケル塔乗員ノ逮捕カラ裁判ノタメ東京ヘ送致サレルマデノ點、
アシテ烟ノ派遺軍總司令部ニ於テ裁判ヲ開カナカツト言フ點
四 東京ニ於ケル參謀本部ト陸軍省ノ意見ノ相違、一方參謀本部ニハ塔乗員
全員ノ死刑ヲ主張シテキル點
四 日本本土及支那ニ於ケル日本軍管轄地域ヲ空襲スル飛行士ノ裁判ニ關ス
ル新舊律ガ東京ニ於テ發布サレソシテ新舊律發布前ニ此ノ空襲ガ行ハレ
タストシテモドーリツトル飛行士ニハ此ノ訴シイ法令ヲ適用スル事ニ決定
シタ點
四 ドーリツトル飛行士ノ判決ノ再審、最終判決、裁判、判決、刑ノ執行

内

開スル通告等ハ全部東京ノ參謀本部ニ於テ決定スルト言フ點

最後ニ軍律會議ニ附サイテ塔乗員ヲ俘虜トシテ取扱タニト烟ガ參謀本部
ニ言ツテ來タノデ此ノ裁判ガ東京ノ意ノ如ク實行サレルヤウミ東京カラ直
接支那ヘ特命使者ガ派遣サレタコト等ノ點等デアリマス
此ノ經過ヲ説明スルニ當ツテ東京中央部ノ一名文部現地ノ一名、都合二名
ノ證人ガ證言シマスガ兩名何レモ、此ノ事件々直接關係シテキレノデアリ
マシテ、彼等ハ烟ガ此ノ裁判ニ於テ只中央ノ命令ヨツテノミ行動シタコ
ト又、如何エ烟ガ此ノ裁判ヲ中止スルタメニ奮闘シヌカノ經過等ヲ立證ス
ルノデアリマス

検察官側が取扱ダタ信二ノ點ニ關シテハ
烟大將ハ侵略戰争ノタメ、全國準備スルシタ事ト云フコトハ間違ニテ
アツテ寧ロ、經ニズカ、ル方向々向フ行動ニ對シテ反對シツヅケテ來タ事
實ヲ立證スルツセリアリマス

即

(一) 宇垣大將ハ自分ガ陸軍大臣ノトキニ、陸軍軍備縮少ヲ完成シ得タノハ
實ニ烟大將ヘ當時大佐一ノ功ニヨルモノデアルト立證致マス。

(二) 阿部内閣組閣ニ當リ、三長官會議ニ於テハ他ノ者ガ陸相トシテ選抜サ
レテヰムニモ不拘、特別ノ事情デ烟大將ガ陸軍大臣ニナツク事。

(三) 阿部内閣ニ於テ、烟大將ガ就任スルヤ、陸軍將校ガ政治ニ干與スルコ

トク禁止シテ眞ノ軍務ノミニ忠心スルロウ命令ヲ發シタ事。

(四) 憲兵ノ政治ニ干與スル禁止命令ヲ發シタ事。

内

烟大將ノ政治不干與禁止命令ニ違反シテ禁中佐ガ英米ヲ功摯シテ一米

英打倒ト演説ヲナシタトキ、烟大將ヘ、其ノ歸京ヲ命ジヒドク嘔嘔シ

タ後、本人ヲ左遷シタ事。

法整ニ於テ、歴史ニ於テ、嘗ツテ表レナカツタ、衣ノ事實ヲ申上

ゲヨウト存ジマス。

即、一九三九年、昭和十四年ニ、烟ガ陸軍大臣當時、日支和平ノタ

メ、蔵介石氏ト極秘裡ニ交渉ヲ開始シマシム。

「トイフノハ彼ガ文那ニ與ヘントスル條件ガ周國カラ反對サレテキタ

メタメニアリマス。」又、烟ガ文那ニ與ヘントスル條件ガ反對サレタメニ、此ノ交渉ハ、極秘裡ニ行ハサルヲ得ズ、爲ニ最初ノ手段トシテ

通信暗號ヲ使用シマシタ。

此ノ交渉ニ於ケル烟ノ條件ト言フノハ、『支那カラ日本全軍ヲ徹兵スル』コトデアリマシタ。

烟ハマダ其時モ陸軍大臣ノ地位ニ在リマシタガ、和平ヲモタラサントスル此ノ眞執ナ努力モ最初ヘ信頼サレナカツタ支那側ニ對シテ彼ノ誠意ヲ示ス意味デ、一九四〇年ヘ昭和十五年一予算編成ニ際シ支那ニ於ケル、日本軍兵力ヲ九〇万カラ五〇万ニ減ジヨウトシタ所、此ノ減兵ニ對シテ邊境本部カラ猛烈ナ反對ニ合ヒマシタガ、遂ニ其ノ數ヲ六〇万乃至六五万ニ減少シ得タノデアリマス。

次ノ事實モ立證サレルモノト存ジマス。即ち、若シ、烟大將ガ陸軍大臣監査ノ職ナラズ、和平交渉ヘ首尾ヨク締結サレタニ迄ニテイコトハ攝政人ハ疑ヘナオ所デアリマス。所ガ、烟大將ガ突然辭職シタノデ、此ノ交渉ヘ終焉ヲ告グマシム。

計畫ハ實行サレマセンデシタ。

一九四〇年ヘ昭和十五年一烟ガ陸續ノトキ、日本ノ侵襲ニ支那人投降者ヲ使用スル問題ガ持ツテ上ツテ來マシタガ、烟ノ反對ノタメニ、其ノ

烟ノ反對スル處アリマシタ。

一九四一年ヘ昭和十六年一烟ガ支那ニ於テ司令官デアツタ當時、采

國及英帝國ニ對シテ紛爭ニ導クヤウナ如何ナル手段又ハ行動ニモ反對
デアル」ト言フ畠ノ見解ヲ傳ヘルタメニ、名氏トシテ彼參謀長後宮中
將ヲ東京ヘ派遣シマシタ。

口、一九四四年（昭和十九年）宇垣大將ガ、日支和平ヲ求メントシテ支那
へ行シタ際ニ、畠大將ハ彼ヲ激励援助シマシタ。

檢察官側ノ證人デアツタ此ノ宇垣大將ハ次ノ事實ヲ證言致シマス。
一九三七年（昭和十二年）ニ彼ガ組閣ニ當ラントシタキ、反對派カ
ラ妨害ヲ受ケ失敗ニ終ツテ丁ツタ。

何故ナラ、彼ハ以前、畠ノ援助ヲ受ケテ、日本陸軍兵力ヲ減ジタカラ
デアツテ若シ、アノ因難ナ組閣ガ成功シタナラバ、畠ヘ陸軍大臣トナ
ツテヰタコトデアリマセウ。

檢察官側ノ第三點ニツイテ、
被告人畠ハ「米内内閣崩解ニ當ツテ首魁者ノ一人デアツテ其ノタメニ
全共同謀議ヲ擴大シ、新シイ方向ヲ與ヘタ」ト、此ノ點ニ關シテ檢察
官側ハ次ノ議論サレナイ事實ニ根據ヲオクモノデアリマス。即チ、
突然一陸軍大臣ヲ辭職シタタメニ、米内内閣ハ總辭職シタト言フ點デ
アリマス。

被告人烟ノ聲明發言等ニ關スル書類ガ提出サレナイノハ、實際烟被告人ハ
 カ、ル聲明發言チナサナカツタノデアリマスガ、檢察官側ハ、彼ノ辭職シヨウト當中
 カラ、烟被告人ハ三國同盟ニ贊成シテ米内内閣トソノ政策ニ反對デアツタ事
 チ推定セシメントシテキルノデアリマス

然シ果シテ烟ガ其ノ政策ニ反對デアツタカドウカテ法廷ニ於テ證明シ得ル外
 務大臣ハ何處ニ居ルデセウカ又烟ガ米内内閣ノ政策ニ反對デアツタカ立ツタ事
 持シタカ之ヲ法廷ニ立證シ得ル首相自身ハ何處ニキルデセウカ

彼等兩名ハ現在東京ニ在任シテ居リ而モ檢察側デ此ノ二人チ換同セヌノデア
 リマス此ノ檢察側ノ悲シムベキ手落チテ修正シテ辯護人ハ米内首相ト有田外
 相チ出廷セシメテ此ノ二人ノ證言ニヨリ法廷ハ米内内閣ニ於ケル烟力米内内
 閣ノ政策ニ贊成シテキタカ反對デアツタカノ事情ヲ知リ得ルト存ジマス

ヨツテ此ノ法廷ニ於テモ、歴史ニ於テモ末ダ嘗テ現ハレタコトノナナイ米内内
 閣ノ崩解、烟大將ノ辭職ニツイテノ寫真スベキ内幕ガ判明スルコトト容ジマ
 ス其ノ後烟ハ二度ト政府ノ高イ地位ニツイタコトハアリマセン又三國同盟テ
 支援シタタメニ羽乙ヨリ勳章ヲ授ケラレタ七人ノ中ノ一人デモナイコトハ論
 ズルマデモアリマセン、遂ニ彼ハ陸相テ辭職セシメタ人々ノ妨害ニナラヌ日
 ウニ殆ンド四年間ニワタツテ支那へ行ツテオツダワケデアリマス

次ノ事實ヲ立證シマス

(+) 番ガ三國同盟ハ勿論ノコト朔ツテ平沼内閣時代獨乙トノ提携ニハ不變ノ反對的態度ヲ持ツテキテ、之レガ外務大臣ニ知ラレテ居リマシタ、之ニハ個人的ノ理由モアレバ同盟ソノモノガアングロサクソン諸國ノ敵意ヲ買フトイフ理由モアツタノデアリマス

(+) 番ガ三國同盟ニ反對シテキタ事ハ周知ノ事實ニアリマス

(+) 米内内閣ニ於テ番ガ辭職スル當時、軍部デハ既ニ後任ガ決定サレテキタノデ番ハ名バカリノ陸軍大臣ニアリマシタソシテ「周囲ノ者カラ歎遠サレテ彼ノ命令ハ遵奉サレテキナカツタノデアリマス

(+) 番ノ考へハ米内内閣ノ政策ト全面的ニ一致シテ居リ又之ヲ完全ニ支持シタノデアリマス

(+) 米内首相ト有田外相兩人ガ番ノ突然ナル辭職ノ原因ヲ知ラナクテモ此ノ辭職ハ番ガ強制サレタモノニアツテ彼ノ眞ノ意思デハナイ彼ニハドウスルコトモ出來ナイモノニアツタト思ツテオリマシタ

(+) 三國同盟ニ賛成シテキター派ハ一石二鳥ノ功ヲ得ント計畫ヲ立テキタノデアリマス換言セバ番チ内閣カラ追ヒ出スト同時ニ米内内閣ヲ倒スノガ目的ニアツテ
是レハ同盟ノ調印ハ此ノ兩者ガ妨害シテキタカラデアリマス

(+) 番ガ米内内閣トソノ三國同盟ニ反対ノ立場ヲ支持シテオリ、獨乙ノ勢力ヲ

利用シテ支那ヲ強制的ニ平和條約ニ調印サセルヨリハ寧ロ一九四〇年（昭和十五年）陸軍豫算ノ示ス通り支那ニ於ケル口本軍ヲ著シク滅ジテ最後ニハ完全撤兵スルコトニヨツテ支那トノ和平ヲ持タラサントスル計畫ガアツタノデアリマスガ總參謀長閑院宮殿下ノ要望ニヨツテ畠ノ心ナラスモ陸相ヲ辭職セザルヲ得ナカツタノデアリマス

(iv) 次ノ事實モ立證致シマス參謀本部次長ト陸軍次官阿南大將トノ數回ニワタル會議ノ結果「現内閣ヲ更迭スル以外ニ方法ハナイ」ト言フコトガ決定サレタノデアリマス

(v) 次ノ事實モ立證サレマス一體此ノ決定事項ハ「決シテ畠ノ見解デハナク、次官及陸軍省内ニ次官以下ノ者ノ見解デアツタ」ト言フノデアリマス

(vi) 畠陸相ヲ辭職サセルコトニヨツテ米内内閣ヲ倒スコトガ決定サレタトキニ閑院宮殿下ハ次ノヤウニ述ベテ居ラレマス「カカル極端ナ手段ニ訴ヘナケレバナラヌコトハ陸相ニ對シテ誠ニ氣毒ナ次第デアガ國家ノ重大事ヲ處スルニ當ツテハ國ノタメ堪ヘ忍ンデ貰ハナケレバナラナイ」ト

(vii) 閑院宮殿下ノ命令ニヨリ參謀次長ハ畠ヘ手紙ヲ書キ、殿下ハ之ニ署名サレテ、參謀次長自ラ手紙ヲ畠ノ所ヘ届ケルヨウ命ビラレタノデアリマス

(viii) 手紙ハ參謀次長ノ手デ畠ヘ届ケラレマシタガ殿下カラカカル命令ヲ頂ク以上ハ止ムヲ得ス之ヲ達奉シナケレバナリマセンデシタ。畠ハ陸相ヲ辭

職シ、米内内閣ハ倒レタノデアリマス次イデ第二次近衛内閣ガ樹立サレタ
モノノ烟ガ内閣入リスル餘地ハアリマセンデシタソシテ二ヶ月ノ内ニ三國
同盟ハ調印サレタノデアリマス。